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The Immunity of Private Property from Capture at Sea. By HAROLD SCOTT QUIGLEY, Ph.D. (Madison, Wisconsin. 1918. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Economic and Political Science Series, Vol. IX, No. 2. Pp. 200.)

Dr. Quigley realizes that capture of enemy property cannot be separated from other factors involved in a "system for the control of enemy trade" (p. 191), hence does not hesitate to give attention to contraband, continuous voyage, visit and search, destruction, war zones and, to a less degree, blockade. The synthesis of relevant treaty provisions since the 15th century, frequently quoted at length, is among the most valuable features of the book. The evidence shown of steady progress toward acceptance of first, the Dutch rule, and then the rule of the Declaration of Paris, as opposed to the original rule of the *Consolato del Mare*, well illustrates the value of treaties as sources of international law, while the query "whether the Declaration of Paris did not grant a degree of immunity greater than the spirit and conditions of the period justified" (p. 191), shows their limitations as sources of general law. In the chapter on the opinions of text writers (iv), the interplay of principle and national policy in the formation of law is brought out.

The summary of belligerent practices during the present war seems to bear out the author's conclusion that "the movement for the immunity of all private property from capture at sea can not be expected to raise the superstructure of legal limitation until the foundation shall have been strengthened" (p. 178). L. A. A. Jones would be more recognizable as L. A. Atherley-Jones; the Swiss-British publicist Oppenheim, should not be classed as a German (pp. 85, 91); and the omission of the Naval War College, *International Law Situations*, from the bibliography is surprising, but in the main the work is accurate and complete.

QUINCY WRIGHT.

Harvard University.

A Century of Negro Migration. By CARTER GODWIN WOODSON. (Washington: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. 1918. Pp. 192.)

Dr. Josiah Strong once said to the writer of this review: "The greatest problem in America today is the problem of how one race can live